United Nations A/70/727

General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 February 2016

Original: English

Seventieth session
Item 72
Promotion and protection of human rights

Letter dated 10 February 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey to you information on measures taken in the Republic of Uzbekistan to ensure the human right to freedom of opinion and expression (see annex).

I would appreciate it if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the seventieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 72.

(*Signed*) Muzaffar **Madrakhimov**

16-01958 (E) 160216 160216

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 10 February 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Measures taken in the Republic of Uzbekistan to ensure the human right to freedom of opinion and expression

Article 29 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan reads: "Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, speech and opinion. Everyone shall have the right to seek, receive and disseminate any information, except for information directed against the constitutional order and other limitations as provided by law".

In addition, article 67 of the Constitution states that: "The mass media shall be free and shall act in accordance with the law. They shall be responsible for ensuring the accuracy of information according to established procedures; and censorship is prohibited".

Implementation of these provisions of the Constitution has been facilitated by the establishment of the necessary legal framework, in particular the adoption of Acts on the mass media; on guarantees and freedom of access to information; on protection of the professional activities of journalists; on principles and guarantees of freedom of information; on openness in the work of public authorities and public administration; and others.

According to the Act on the mass media, the media are free in the Republic of Uzbekistan and carry out their activities in accordance with the law. Article 5 of this Act enshrines the right of the media to seek, receive and disseminate information; and censorship is prohibited. Everyone has the right to appear in the media and to express their opinions and convictions openly.

However, the media are responsible for the objectivity and accuracy of the information disseminated. Article 6 of the Act provides that the media shall not be used to call for a violent change to the existing constitutional order or to the territorial integrity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, for the propaganda of war, violence and terrorism or for ideas of religious extremism, separatism and fundamentalism.

The rights of journalists are enshrined in the Act on protection of the professional activities of journalists, dated 24 April 1997, which guarantees the individual safety of journalists in the exercise of their professional duties. Foreign journalists accredited in the Republic of Uzbekistan have equal rights to Uzbek journalists to collect and disseminate information.

The Creative Union of Journalists operates in the country to effectively protect the rights and interests of journalists. Its main aims are to enhance the role and status of journalists in society and to provide assistance in protecting the rights and interests of journalists working for various newspapers and magazines, television and radio channels, publishing houses and news agencies, regardless of their form of ownership, as well as protecting their creative rights, copyrights, honour and dignity vis-à-vis public and civic media organizations, founders and publishers.

Today the media have assumed an important role in ensuring a plurality of views in society. Since independence, the monopoly of one ideology in the media has been rejected and market mechanisms have gradually been introduced, stage-by-stage, into the information arena. A network of non-State owned television and radio is being developed with non-governmental agencies and foundations supporting print, audio-visual and online media.

The national media have significantly increased in size in recent years. There are currently 1,372 media organizations registered in Uzbekistan, including 1,016 print media outlets (709 newspapers, 289 magazines, 14 newsletters and 4 news agencies), 95 electronic media outlets (63 television channels and 32 radio channels) and 261 news websites.

Furthermore, 62 per cent of all media are non-State owned. Some 200 of these have electronic versions, which are updated every day with relevant information on ongoing developments in the country and abroad, providing analysis on socioeconomic and sociopolitical affairs. Moreover, the public has wide access to information sources from the public authorities and from public administration, including through their information services and websites. This allows citizens to develop a full and objective picture of their work.

In addition to the Uzbek language, television and radio broadcasts and newspaper and magazine publications are also produced in Russian, Tajik, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and other languages.

Over the past five years, the number of Internet resources registered as media in the country has more than doubled. The number of online media organizations has reached 261, of which 255 (98.1 per cent) are non-State owned.

The following measures are being taken to ensure freedom of information in the Republic of Uzbekistan:

First, the consistent development of market relations, healthy competition in the information sector and economic autonomy of the print media and media outlets, as prerequisites for their independence and essential guarantees of freedom of the press and of information;

Secondly, the expansion of national news web portals and the allocation of the grants needed for this by organizing competitions among national news media outlets and web portals. For the first time, the new version of the Act on the mass media refers to electronic versions of printed periodical publications as being a part of the media;

Thirdly, the updating and upgrading of media facilities to meet high modern standards;

Fourthly, the training and retraining of highly skilled journalists and technicians in order to take new trends in the global information space into account. Particular attention is being paid to the development of analytical journalism in the country; and,

Fifthly, the incorporation into the national media of such factors as the results of monitoring public opinion, the information needs and demands of the public and ratings indicators.

The implementation of the Presidential Decree on measures to reform and develop independent television and radio broadcasting channels, dated 8 November 2005, has helped to restructure the broadcasting system.

As a result of healthy competition developing among the various State and non-State television, radio, print and Internet media, there has been a significant improvement in the quality of information readily available to the public on important global and national developments and regarding news in political, social, economic and other fields. The national television and radio broadcasting company has begun to televise talk shows where topical socio-political, spiritual and cultural issues in the life of the country are raised and discussed with the active participation of the public.

State support covers a wide range of activities that actively promote public assistance, such as the provision of economic preferences and the establishment of preferential taxation for media products, including preferential value-added tax, reduced postage rates, an exemption from professional tax, and staff training and development.

Civil society institutions play a special role in the development of independent media, in particular the Public Foundation for the Support and Development of Independent Print Media and News Agencies of Uzbekistan, the National Electronic Media Association and the Creative Union of Journalists, among others.

For example, the Public Foundation for the Support and Development of Independent Print Media and News Agencies of Uzbekistan works to raise awareness among relevant entities and individuals about international commitments to human rights and humanitarian law related to the safety of journalists. Over the last few years some 300 events have been held jointly by the Foundation with relevant public and civic organizations, for journalists to interact with public authority officials.

There are more than 12,000 journalists working in media organizations in Uzbekistan. The country's journalists are trained and retrained in the Department of Journalism at the National University of Uzbekistan, including on two-year higher journalism courses in that Department; in the Departments of Journalism at the Uzbek University of World Languages, the Uzbek State Institute of Art and the Karakalpak State University; and at the International Centre for the Retraining of Journalists.

However, at the current stage of democratic reform in Uzbekistan and with the rapid expansion of information and communications technologies, comprehensive measures will need to be taken to further enhance openness and transparency in the work of public authorities and public administration and to increase the role of the media in that task. Of particular importance in that context is the Act on openness in the work of public authorities and public administration, adopted on 6 May 2014 in accordance with the policy framework put forward by the President of Uzbekistan for further deepening democratic reforms and establishing civil society in the country. The Act clearly defines the procedures for informing the public about the activities of public authorities and provides broad access for the public, the media and civic associations to information on the impact of their decisions, particularly those affecting the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens.

The Act on television and radio broadcasting, drawn up at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, has been recognized by experts as a step forward compared with existing legislation on the media. The Act provides for the establishment of a coordinating body in the field of television and radio broadcasting and contains a detailed broadcast licensing procedure with provisions on the prohibition of monopolies and the prevention abuse in this sphere, on the transition to digital broadcasting and on the rights of consumers.

In order to further strengthen media independence and media facilities and to enhance the professional skills of journalists and technicians, plans are under way for the adoption of Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the economic foundations of media activities; on State support for the media; and on television and radio broadcasting. A number of State programmes will also be adopted in support of socially significant projects related to such issues as the print and electronic media and the training of journalistic staff.

United Nations A/70/728

General Assembly

Distr.: General
12 February 2016

Original: English

Seventieth session
Items 139 and 148

Human resources management

Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Seconded active-duty military and police personnel

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on seconded active-duty military and police personnel (A/70/229). During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification, concluding with written responses received on 8 December 2015.

2. The report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/252, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly for consideration at the main part of its seventieth session a report regarding developments on the issue and, if necessary, a new proposal. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to extend for a further three years the exceptional measures authorized in paragraph 21 of its resolution 67/287 and to intensify his engagement with Member States with a view to identifying alternative solutions for addressing the conflicts between national legislation and the United Nations staff regulations and rules regarding the secondment of active-duty military and police personnel (see also para. 6 below).

Conflict or potential conflict with national legislation

3. In paragraph 5 of his report, the Secretary-General states that, in some instances, national legislation prohibits active-duty military or police personnel from accepting remuneration from an outside organization. He states that, in other cases, the payment of certain benefits to personnel is required for them to remain in active status and that this is in conflict with United Nations staff regulation 1.2 (j),

Please recycle

which prohibits staff from accepting any honour, decoration, favour, gift or remuneration from any Government.

4. In paragraph 6 of his report, the Secretary-General indicates that the Secretariat circulated to all Member States a note verbale requesting them to provide information on any potential conflicts between their national legislation and the Staff Regulations and Rules that might have an impact on the contractual obligations of active-duty military and police officers holding a United Nations staff appointment. Of the 20 responses received, 12 reported conflicts or potential conflicts; 4 reported that the United Nations compensation package was not as appealing as their nationally legislated compensation package and hence could not attract military and police officers to apply for active-duty posts in the Secretariat; and 4 reported no conflict between national legislation and the Staff Regulations and Rules.

5. In addition, the Secretary-General indicates in paragraph 8 of his report that all 128 active-duty seconded officers serving at Headquarters in October 2014 were requested to complete a survey reporting any payments, benefits and/or allowances that they might be receiving from their national Governments as a result of their active-duty status. Of the 111 responses received, covering 53 Member States, 19 staff members from 9 Member States reported receiving some form of remuneration from their national Governments, consisting of a basic salary, allowances and/or pension contributions.

Exceptional measures implemented by the Secretariat

6. In paragraph 10 of his report, the Secretary-General indicates that the Secretariat has implemented the following exceptional measures on two occasions, according to the terms set out in General Assembly resolution 67/287:

(a) Active-duty seconded officer on temporary appointment, whereby the United Nations salary was paid to the Government, while the staff member continued to receive a salary from his Government, and the content of the declaration under staff regulation 1.1 (b) was modified to address any potential conflict;

(b) Active-duty seconded officer on fixed-term appointment, whereby the salary, post adjustment and allowances were paid to a Government account specified by the staff member and the official travel expenses, including the assignment grant, were paid directly to the staff member's personal account.

Guiding principles and next steps

7. Paragraph 12 of the report contains the guiding principles for resolving the conflict between national legislation and the Staff Regulations and Rules. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the guiding principles were intended to ensure that no Member State was disadvantaged and that all could participate equally in seconding active-duty military and police personnel, while at the same time ensuring accountability of the seconded personnel to the Secretary-General.

8. In paragraphs 14 to 16 of his report, the Secretary-General indicates that he intends to report back annually to the General Assembly on the issue in the context of his report on the overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations. He states that he also intends to request seconded active-duty officers to disclose any remuneration or benefits received from their respective Governments. He also states that because the information received from Member States was not sufficient, it has not been possible to develop a new proposal for addressing conflicts. He therefore requests the Assembly to consider an extension of the application of the exceptional measures. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the extension was expected to facilitate the submission by Member States of the required information about potential conflicts with national legislation, which would allow the Secretariat to understand the extent of the issue in order to develop proposals and/or mechanisms.

9. In paragraph 13 of his report, under the section on next steps, the Secretary-General indicates that initial recommendations for amending the Staff Regulations and Rules to resolve the conflicts with national legislation are set out in the annex to the report. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the annex, entitled "Initial recommendations for amending the Staff Regulations and Rules to resolve conflicts relating to secondment", was presented for information only, and not for approval. **The Advisory Committee notes the response rate from Member States to date. The Committee is of the view that the continued engagement of the Secretary-General with Member States should facilitate the development of more concrete proposals in this regard.**

Conclusion

10. In paragraph 17 of his report, the Secretary-General sets out the actions to be taken by the General Assembly, including to:

(a) Take note of the additional information provided in the report on the application of the exceptional measures authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 67/287;

(b) Consider an extension of the application of the exceptional measures authorized by the General Assembly in its resolutions 67/287 and 68/252 in cases in which national legislation prohibits seconded active-duty military or police personnel from accepting remuneration and benefits from the United Nations or in which national legislation requires that the officer continue to receive certain benefits from the Government;

(c) Request all Member States to cooperate fully with requests for information by the Secretariat on any potential conflicts between their national legislation and the Staff Regulations and Rules as well as on remuneration and benefits provided to active-duty seconded officers.

11. **The Advisory Committee recommends that the requested actions be approved and also recommends that the application of the exceptional measures be extended for up to three years, in order to allow sufficient time for more productive engagement with Member States. The Committee also recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to continue to intensify his engagement with Member States with a view to**

identifying alternative solutions for addressing the conflicts between national legislation and the United Nations staff regulations and rules regarding the secondment of active-duty military and police personnel.

United Nations A/70/729

General Assembly

Distr.: General
16 February 2016

Original: English

Seventieth session
Agenda item 139
Human resources management

Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 57/306, the present report provides data on allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse in the United Nations system for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015 and information on measures being taken to strengthen the Organization's response to sexual exploitation and abuse in the areas of prevention, enforcement and remedial action.

16-02256 (E) 040316

Please recycle

I. Introduction

1. The Secretary-General remains distressed by continuing instances of sexual exploitation and abuse but resolute in ensuring ever more effective means to prevent and address the profound betrayal through such acts by United Nations personnel against the people they are charged with protecting. During 2015, the Secretary-General took determined action to implement the strengthened programme of action described in his previous report on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (A/69/779), which was welcomed by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/307.

2. In 2015, the world shared a feeling of outrage in learning of allegations of sexual violence by foreign forces serving in the Central African Republic. Consequently, the Secretary-General appointed an independent panel to review the response of the United Nations to those allegations, and the outcome of that review will inform the efforts of the United Nations.

3. The present report provides data on allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse in the United Nations system received in 2015 and on the status of investigations into those allegations, as well as an update on the enhanced measures being taken to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy and new initiatives, building on work done to date, to address gaps and emerging issues. In addition, information is included further to the report of the external independent panel to review the United Nations response to allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse and other serious crimes by members of foreign military forces not under United Nations command in the Central African Republic.

II. Reports of sexual exploitation and abuse in 2015

4. The number of new allegations of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse received from the departments and offices of the Secretariat and agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system totalled 99 in 2015, compared with 80 allegations in 2014. This regrettable increase in the number of new allegations signifies that more needs to be done to reduce the number of allegations[1] and, more importantly, the number of victims affected by sexual exploitation and abuse perpetrated by United Nations personnel.

Allegations reported against United Nations staff members and related personnel other than those deployed in peacekeeping operations and special political missions supported by the Department of Field Support

5. In 2015, 30 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse were made against United Nations staff members and related personnel other than those deployed in peacekeeping operations and special political missions:

(a) The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported 14 allegations by staff members. Six of those cases were found

[1] One allegation was added to the number of allegations recorded for 2014 because a matter initially reported as a violation of local laws by a member of a military contingent in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo ultimately proved to involve the sexual exploitation of an adult.

to be unsubstantiated or not supported by enough evidence, one was substantiated and the perpetrators' contract terminated and seven cases are under investigation;

(b) The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) reported three allegations. One case was substantiated and is under review by management for disciplinary action. The investigations of the two other cases are ongoing;

(c) The United Nations Office for Project Services reported three allegations against related personnel. Two cases were found to be unsubstantiated and one is under investigation;

(d) The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East reported seven allegations against staff members. Three cases were found to be unsubstantiated and were closed. The remaining cases are under investigation;

(e) The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women reported one allegation, which was found to be unsubstantiated and was closed;

(f) The World Food Programme reported two allegations against staff members. One case was found to be substantiated, and the staff member's contract terminated. The other case is under investigation.

Annex I to the present report provides information on the nature of the allegations reported in 2015. Annex II contains information on the status of the investigations into the allegations.

Allegations reported against personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations and special political missions supported by the Department of Field Support

6. In 2015, 69 allegations of sexual exploitation[2] and abuse were reported in nine current and one closed peacekeeping missions. Of those allegations, 15 involved staff members or United Nations Volunteers; 38 involved members of military contingents or United Nations military observers; and 16 involved United Nations police officers, members of formed police units and government-provided personnel.[3] Of the 17 completed investigations as at 31 January 2016, 7 allegations were substantiated and 10 were unsubstantiated. Information on allegations received in 2015 is provided in annexes III to V to the present report.

7. As he had indicated in his previous report, the Secretary-General includes in the present report additional information for each allegation received in 2015. The known nationalities of military and police personnel are provided where allegations were referred for investigation. Information is provided on the duration of, and interim measures taken, during investigations; where paternity was established; and

[2] Two more allegations were recorded by the Office of Internal Oversight Services. One allegation, implicating the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq involved the sexual assault of a United Nations personnel by another, while the second one, implicating the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, involved sexual harassment by a United Nations personnel in a supervisory position who had requested sexual favours from United Nations personnel under his supervision.

[3] Government-provided personnel include justice and correction experts deployed as experts on mission and counted as police personnel owing to the absence of this specific category of personnel for the reporting capabilities of the Misconduct Tracking System.

where a matter was referred for criminal accountability. Additional information is also provided on the nature of the allegations received, the findings of investigations and on accountability measures.

8. Of the allegations recorded in 2015, 38 (55 per cent) were received from two peacekeeping missions. The remaining 31 allegations came from eight peacekeeping missions:

(a) Twenty-two allegations from the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and 16 from the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO);

(b) A total of 26 allegations from four peacekeeping missions: 9 allegations from the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), 6 each from the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and 5 from the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA). These four missions accounted for 38 per cent of the total number of allegations;

(c) Four allegations were received from three peacekeeping missions, with two allegations from the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and one each from the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP);

(d) One allegation was recorded for the now-closed United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT).

9. Of the 69 allegations received in 2015, information for 38 allegations was sufficient to identify 41 adults, while another 19 allegations involved 22 minors as alleged or confirmed victims. For 12 allegations, the information was insufficient to determine the actual number of potential adult or minor victims.

10. During the reporting period, 38 (55 per cent) of the total number of allegations involved the most egregious forms of sexual exploitation and abuse, with 23 allegations of sexual activities with minors (33 per cent) and 15 allegations of non-consensual sex with persons aged 18 or older (22 per cent). Those allegations originated in eight peacekeeping missions: MINUSCA (15 of 22), MONUSCO (10 of 16), UNMIL and UNOCI (each 4 of 6), UNAMID (2 of 2), the single allegation for UNFICYP, MINUSMA (1 of 5) and MINUSTAH (1 of 9). All allegations referring to sexual activities with minors are classified as sexual abuse.

11. Paternity claims were associated with 15 allegations, 9 of which were of sexual exploitation and originated in MINUSTAH (6), MONUSCO (2) and MINUSMA (1), whereas 6 paternity claims involved reported instances of sexual abuse and originated in MONUSCO (4) and MINUSCA (2).

12. With regard to investigations into the allegations received in 2015:

(a) Thirty-two allegations involving at least 49 contingent personnel were referred to troop-contributing countries for investigation. In 24 instances, the Member States elected to investigate the matter on their own or in coordination with the United Nations. In eight instances, investigations were undertaken by the United Nations in the absence of a reply or the Member State having declined to investigate;

(b) Twenty-seven were referred for investigation by the United Nations: 13 allegations involving the same number of civilian personnel, 12 allegations involving at least 14 police personnel (either United Nations police officers deployed individually or members of formed police units), 1 allegation involving a government-provided justice individual and 1 allegation involving a United Nations military observer;

(c) The investigation into one allegation involving a United Nations police officer was initiated directly by a police-contributing country;

(d) Six allegations were reviewed by the United Nations and either found not to be credible enough to warrant investigation or were still being reviewed at the end of the reporting period;

(e) Information concerning three allegations was recorded by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) but deemed insufficient to allow for further investigation.

13. As at 31 January 2016, investigations into 17 allegations received in 2015 had been completed. These included the investigations conducted by troop-contributing countries, alone or in cooperation with OIOS, into 6 allegations (1 substantiated, 1 substantiated for one subject and unsubstantiated for two subjects and 4 unsubstantiated) and investigations conducted by the United Nations into 11 allegations (5 substantiated and 6 unsubstantiated). One more investigation conducted by a troop-contributing country was completed, but additional information is being requested concerning the investigation's findings. In addition, investigations conducted by the United Nations into three allegations could not be completed and were referred to one police-contributing country involved for completion. The results of investigations concerning 43 allegations, including the latter 3, remain pending.

14. During the reporting period, information was received concerning the results of pending investigations from 2014 and earlier, with 9 substantiated allegations and 16 unsubstantiated allegations for 2014; 3 substantiated allegations and 11 unsubstantiated allegations for 2013; and 1 unsubstantiated allegation for 2011. Investigations remain to be completed by troop-contributing countries for three allegations recorded in 2013 and three allegations recorded in 2014. One allegation from 2014 remains, pending completion of an investigation by MONUSCO.

15. Interim measures were taken following the start of the investigations for allegations received in 2015. Payments were suspended for 12 military contingent personnel, 3 police personnel and 1 government-provided individual. Thirteen military and police personnel were repatriated once their presence in a mission was no longer required for the completion of investigations. Other interim measures have included requesting that personnel be assigned to desk duties or confined to barracks.

16. On the basis of the results of completed investigations substantiating allegations in 2015, the Department of Field Support requested the Office of Human Resources Management to take action against civilian personnel in connection with one allegation of sexual abuse recorded in 2013 for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, which resulted in the dismissal of the individual. The former staff member was prosecuted in Kosovo and sentenced to five years in prison. In 2015, the Department was informed of the dismissal of a

staff member from the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe, Uganda, for an allegation of sexual exploitation received in 2012.

17. In 2015, the Department of Field Support requested that UNDP take action against a United Nations Volunteer in connection with one allegation of sexual exploitation received in 2015 for MINUSTAH, resulting in the dismissal of the individual. In 2015, the Department was informed of the dismissal of a United Nations Volunteer stemming from an allegation received in 2014, establishing that the individual had sexually exploited 10 women and abused a minor while in MONUSCO.

18. The Office of Legal Affairs referred cases to Member States pursuant to General Assembly resolution 69/114, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to bring credible allegations that reveal that a crime may have been committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission to the attention of the States against whose nationals such allegations are made. The case of the United Nations Volunteer from MONUSCO, mentioned above, was the subject of a referral to the State of nationality of the former Volunteer. Referrals to States of nationality were made for three more allegations received before 2015, each involving the sexual abuse of a minor: the first involved a United Nations police officer at MONUSCO, the second a national staff member at MONUSCO and the third a national staff member at UNMIL. The Office requested information on the measures taken by States of nationality following those referrals. Finally, one national staff member left the employment of the United Nations before the disciplinary process could be completed, but the individual, a former national staff member at MONUSCO, was prosecuted, imprisoned and fined in the Democratic Republic of Congo for the sexual exploitation of a woman.

19. During 2015, troop-contributing and police-contributing countries were informed that 10 military personnel and 3 police personnel would be repatriated on disciplinary grounds and barred from participating in missions in the future, as a result of investigation substantiating 12 allegations received in 2015 or earlier.

20. In 2015, 10 responses were received from troop-contributing or police-contributing countries on action taken, through their national accountability mechanisms, regarding substantiated allegations from 2015 or earlier:

(a) For one allegation received in 2015, a response indicated that the Member State had suspended one police officer for nine days after the individual was found to have engaged in a sexually exploitative relationship with a woman;

(b) For allegations received in 2014, one military individual was sentenced to six months in prison for engaging in sexual activities with a minor in exchange for money. One other military individual was punished with 60 days of imprisonment for the sexual exploitation of a woman. One military individual was subjected to administrative sanctions for engaging in sexual activities during a period of time in 2004, which resulted in the birth of a child. One military individual was forced into retirement for involvement in sexual activities with a minor. One more military observer received a warning, as a sanction for engaging in transactional sexual relations;

(c) For allegations received between 2010 and 2013, the Department of Field Support was informed of decisions to dismiss cases in two separate instances of sexual exploitation reported for 2013 involving one military individual and one

police individual from two Member States. The matter involving the military personnel was dismissed, given the time elapsed and because it involved an attempt to solicit transactional sex. The matter involving the police officer was dismissed, given that the individual retired before the completion of the disciplinary process. For allegations reported in 2011, a member of a formed police unit received the disciplinary sanction of a severe reprimand for having inappropriately touched a woman, whereas one military individual was disciplined with administrative measures taken for frequenting a place known for prostitution.

III. Observations

21. The Secretary-General remains committed to ensuring that reported allegations are investigated fully and promptly. When allegations are substantiated through investigations, the Secretary-General will continue to take measures within his authority and to request that Member States ensure that those responsible are held accountable through disciplinary actions or criminal accountability measures when so warranted. The Secretary-General is determined to take measures to prevent misconduct and to assist complainants and victims of sexual exploitation and abuse.

22. A total of 69 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse were reported in 2015, a marked increase from the number of allegations recorded in 2014 (52)[4] and in 2013 (66). Only in 2011 (75) and earlier were higher numbers of allegations recorded per year. The increase in the number of allegations is deeply worrisome. A significant proportion can be attributed to MINUSCA, although there were also increases for MONUSCO and, to a lesser extent, for UNOCI and MINUSMA.

23. A significant amount of attention was focused on allegations reported for MINUSCA. While there may be a number of reasons for this increase, two sets of factors have been determined to have had a particular impact.

24. The first set of factors is associated with the situation in the Central African Republic, with the high level of sexual violence associated with the conflict, extreme poverty, the displacement of vulnerable populations and women and girls being forced into prostitution. These factors can create a heightened vulnerability for sexual exploitation and abuse. It is deplorable that United Nations personnel would take advantage of this situation, and the United Nations is committed to taking measures to eradicate this behaviour. The situation in the Central African Republic requires a holistic response, from the United Nations system and Member States, which considers accountability for acts of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as programmatic action to address underlying political, security and socioeconomic factors.

25. The second set of factors is the rehatting of troops (similar situations to those observed previously for MINUSMA and the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad); the absence of predeployment training on standards of conduct; the excessive length of the deployment for certain contingents; the living conditions of contingents, including lack of welfare and communication facilities to stay in contact with home, and camps in proximity to and not properly separated from the local population; and a lack of discipline among some of the contingents. The factors associated with encampments of contingents, welfare and the length of

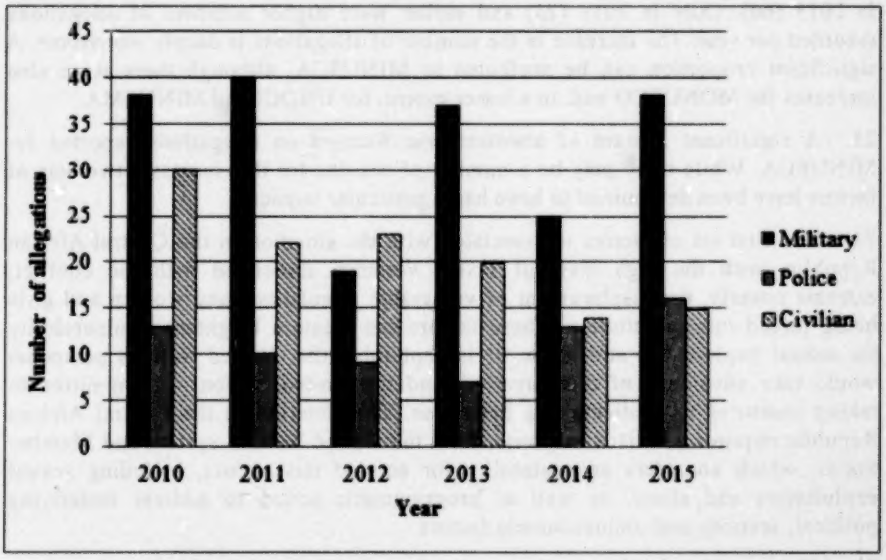
[4] Revised from 51 (see footnote 1).

deployments can be addressed through better planning in the deployments and rotations of troops. The preparation of troops to be deployed or rehatted will require greater attention. The Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support have, where necessary, addressed problems of the lack of discipline by certain contingents, including through the repatriation and termination of the deployment of all military personnel from a Member State, as was recently decided for MINUSCA.

26. In other peacekeeping missions, an increase was observed for MONUSCO, UNOCI, MINUSMA and UNAMID, but also a decrease in allegations reported for MINUSTAH.

27. The overall increase in the number of allegations recorded in 2015 is attributable essentially to those allegations involving military personnel, in particular the fact that 19 of the 22 allegations recorded for MINUSCA involved military personnel. The 38 allegations involving military personnel in 2015 compared with 24 in 2014 and 37 in 2013. For civilian and police personnel, including individually deployed United Nations police officers, members of formed police units and government-provided personnel, the number of allegations received in 2015 remains similar to 2014 (see figure I).

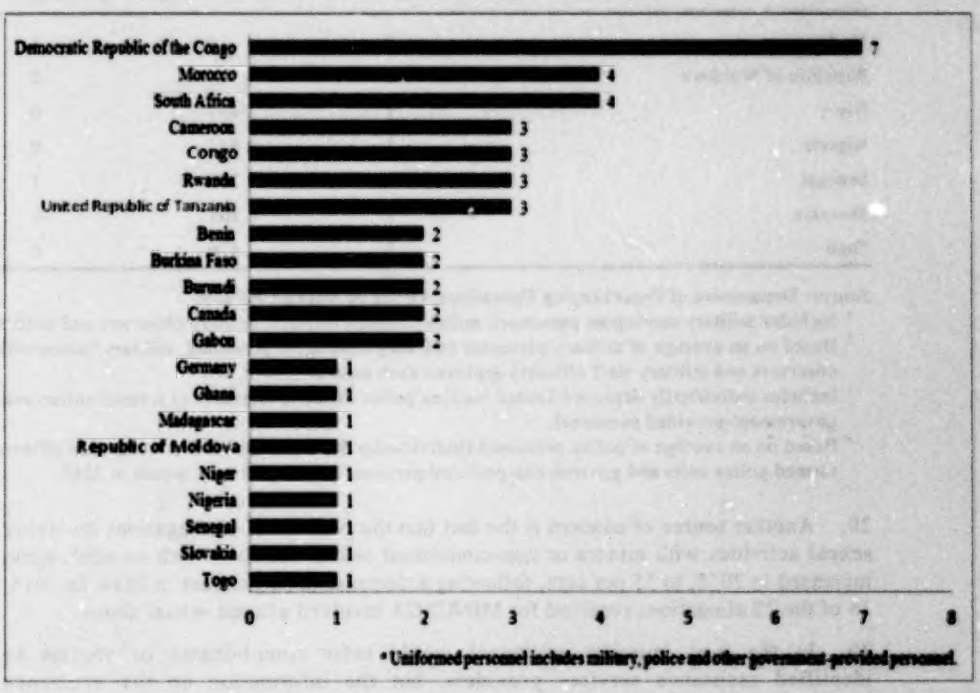
Figure I
Total allegations by category of personnel, 2010-2015



Source: Office of Internal Oversight Services.

28. Allegations involving military personnel remain the most numerous. That said, given that this is the largest category of personnel, the number of allegations per capita remains proportionately lower than for civilian or police personnel. Variations in the number of military and police personnel deployed by nationality also needs to be considered when looking at allegations per nationality (see figure II and table).

Figure II
Number of allegations for uniformed personnel per nationality[a]



Source: Office of Internal Oversight Services.

Allegations against military and police personnel per nationality, 2015

Country	*Number of allegations involving military personnel*[a]	*Average number of military personnel deployed*[a]	*Number of allegations involving police personnel*[a]	*Average number of police personnel deployed*[a]
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7	818	0	140
Morocco	4	2 308	0	0
South Africa	4	2 133	0	21
Cameroon	2	989	1	391
Congo	2	807	1	141
Rwanda	0	5 106	3	649
United Republic of Tanzania	3	2 158	0	74
Benin	2	1 117	0	326
Burkina Faso	1	2 114	1	362
Burundi	1	868	1	394
Canada	0	29	2	84
Gabon	2	457	0	0
Germany	0	161	1	23
Ghana	0	1 872	1	257

Country	*Number of allegations involving military personnel*[a]	*Average number of military personnel deployed*[b]	*Number of allegations involving police personnel*[c]	*Average number of police personnel deployed*[d]
Madagascar	0	0	1	29
Republic of Moldova	1	11	0	0
Niger	1	1 833	0	132
Nigeria	1	2 543	0	415
Senegal	0	2 157	1	1 317
Slovakia	1	161	0	6
Togo	1	1 426	0	335

Source: Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Office of Military Affairs.

[a] Includes military contingent personnel, military liaison officers, military observers and military staff officers.

[b] Based on an average of military personnel (military contingent personnel, military liaison officers, military observers and military staff officers) deployed each month in 2015.

[c] Includes individually deployed United Nations police officers, members of formed police units and government-provided personnel.

[d] Based on an average of police personnel (individually deployed United Nations police officers, members of formed police units and government-provided personnel) deployed each month in 2015.

29. Another source of concern is the fact that the proportion of allegations involving sexual activities with minors or non-consensual sexual activities with an adult again increased in 2015, to 55 per cent, following a decrease to 35 per cent in 2014. In 2015, 15 of the 22 allegations received for MINUSCA involved alleged sexual abuse.

30. In the past, mission personnel would refer complainants or victims to identified assistance services providers, but the information on the assistance provided had been unevenly recorded. To remedy that shortcoming, all missions were recently requested to record the information and actively follow up on the assistance being provided.

31. Missions have consistently been tracking allegations involving paternity claims. During the reporting period, the Department of Field Support continued to liaise with Member States to address pending paternity claims. DNA collection protocol continued to be systematically shared and offers made to assist Member States in obtaining DNA samples from mothers and children. Ten troop-contributing and police-contributing countries indicated their support for this proposed course of action. In 2015, the Governments of four more Member States followed the example of a Member State that, in 2014, had appointed a national paternity focal point to facilitate addressing claims of paternity and child support against their peacekeeping personnel directly with victims and their legal representatives. For allegations reported in 2015, paternity has already been established in two instances. Nonetheless, and not counting the 15 allegations from 2015 associated with paternity claims, some 25 matters involving paternity claims associated with allegations of sexual exploitation or abuse recorded between 2010 and the end of 2014 remain to be addressed.

32. For the five-year period between 2010 and 2014,[5] information was deemed sufficient for referral for the investigation of 285 allegations. With investigations into six allegations still ongoing (three pending with troop-contributing countries

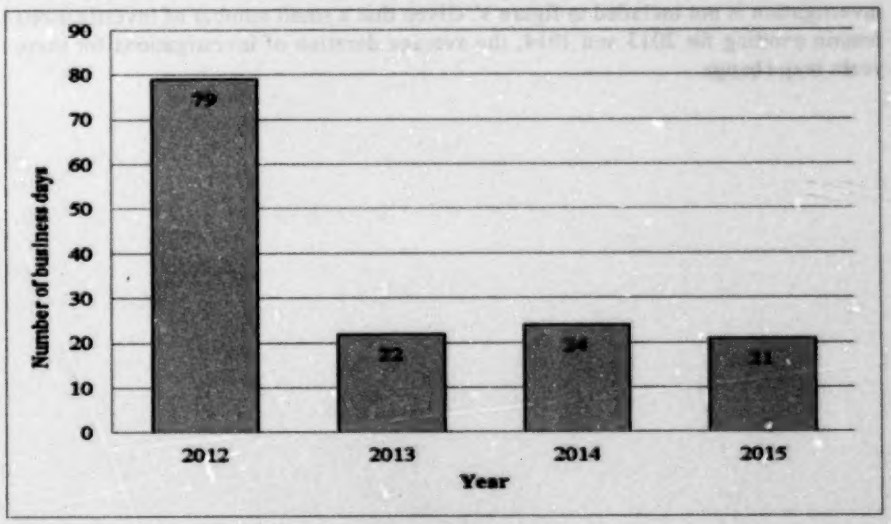
[5] A supplementary table providing the status of all allegations recorded between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2014 could not be included in the present report but is available from the website of the Conduct and Discipline Unit of the Department of Field Support: https://cdu.unlb.org/.

for 2013, two pending with troop-contributing countries and one pending with MONUSCO for 2014), updated data indicate that 106 of 279 allegations (38 per cent) were found to have been substantiated, of which 51 were established as sexual abuse (34 allegations involving sexual activities with minors and 17 allegations involving non-consensual sex with an adult) and 55 allegations determined to be of sexual exploitation. During the same period, 173 allegations (62 per cent) were found to have been unsubstantiated after investigations had been completed. Statistically, based on the larger number of allegations recorded over five years, it can be estimated that 40 per cent of the number of allegations received in any year would be substantiated. Allegations may be found to be unsubstantiated for a variety of reasons, including the insufficiency of evidence and unavailability of witnesses, not always because the allegations were false, although this sometimes occurs. An allegation is considered substantiated once an investigation has been completed and facts have established that a form of sexual exploitation or abuse has taken place.

33. A large majority of investigations into allegations a year or older have been completed. The improved cooperation of Member States in that respect should be commended. Figure III illustrates the improvement in time taken by Member States to inform the United Nations of their intent to appoint national investigation officers, and figure IV provides information on the percentage of allegations that were investigated by Member States. With regard to the latter, the initiative of a limited number of Member States to conduct their investigations in cooperation with OIOS should be commended, given that it not only provides for more transparency but also allows information regarding completed investigations to become available to the United Nations more quickly.

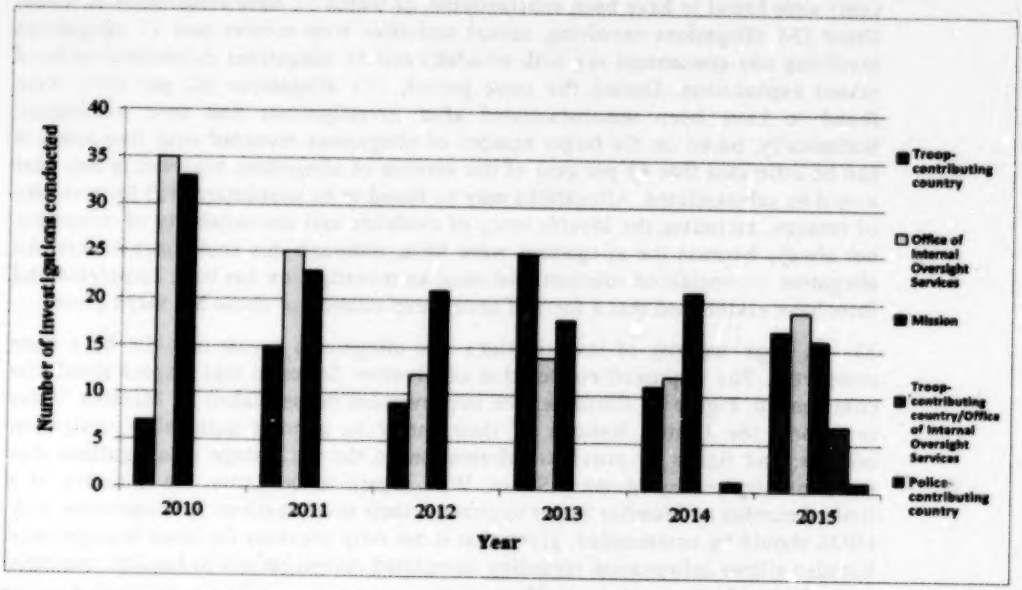
Figure III

Average time to appoint national investigation officers or inform the Secretariat of a national investigation, 2012-2015



Source: Department of Field Support, Conduct and Discipline Unit.

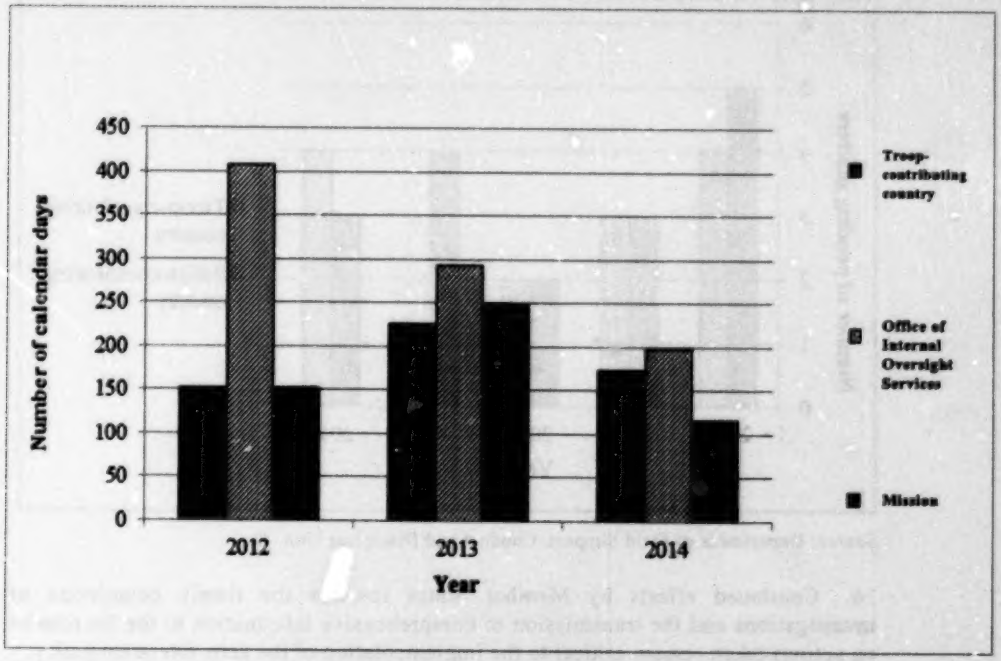
Figure IV
Number of investigations conducted, 2010-2015



Source: Department of Field Support, Conduct and Discipline Unit.

34. Investigations conducted by either the United Nations or Member States are being completed more swiftly, as illustrated in figure V. Because several investigations are still pending completion for 2015, the average duration of these investigation is not included in figure V. Given that a small number of investigations remain pending for 2013 and 2014, the average duration of investigations for these years may change.

Figure V
Average duration of sexual exploitation and abuse investigations

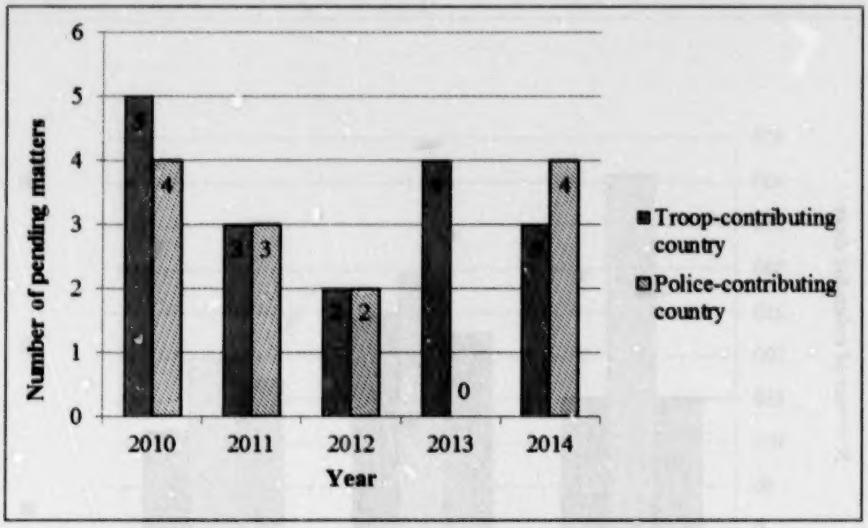


Source: Department of Field Support, Conduct and Discipline Unit.

35. Continuous efforts and regular follow-up have allowed the reception of updated information concerning a number of pending matters. Member States continued to provide a high level of response concerning requests for the appointment of National Investigation Officers or referrals for actions on substantiated allegations, with an overall response rate of 107 per cent[6] in 2015, compared with 85 per cent in 2014, 91 per cent in 2013, 57 per cent in 2012, 43 per cent in 2011 and 39 per cent in 2010. Nevertheless, information remains pending from Member States regarding actions taken for a significant number of substantiated allegations received since 2010. As detailed in figure VI, information is pending a total of 30 allegations, or more than a quarter of the total of 106 allegations substantiated between 2010 and 2014.

[6] A number of responses included information related to requests made by the United Nations in previous years.

Figure VI
Pending disciplinary matters, 2010-2014



Source: Department of Field Support, Conduct and Discipline Unit.

36. Continued efforts by Member States towards the timely completion of investigations and the transmission of comprehensive information to the Secretariat on actions taken remain critical to the implementation of the zero-tolerance policy.

IV. Strengthening measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse

37. Transparency and accountability are the critical means through which the United Nations and its Member States can demonstrate their collective commitment to the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy, retain the trust of the international community and provide justice for victims. The United Nations and its Member States are committed to taking decisive action to uphold universal values and ensuring protection for civilians, respect for the dignity of victims and accountability when these values are violated. There can be no impunity for personnel who commit sexual exploitation and abuse, nor does immunity serve as a shield for those who serve with the United Nations.

38. Troop-contributing and police-contributing countries, with support from the Secretariat, have a particular responsibility to ensure that they are prepared to perform in difficult and complex United Nations peace operations, which includes a readiness to respect the United Nations standards of conduct.

Promoting transparency

39. The present report is a means to share information on how the Organization and Member States respond to acts of dishonour and criminal conduct by United Nations personnel. Following consultations with troop-contributing and police-

contributing countries, as set out above, the information provided on allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse in 2015, as detailed in annexes III to V, has been expanded.

40. The Secretariat will be making the above-mentioned information available on the website of the Conduct and Discipline Unit of the Department of Field Support. The information will be updated as new allegations against personnel deployed in missions are received and confirmed, in consultation with OIOS. The Secretary-General will, in future reports, also include country-specific information on all outstanding allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, including referrals for criminal accountability, as well as those reported prior to 2015.

Measures to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse

41. In 2015, a Secretariat-wide communications and public information strategy was developed to support efforts to eliminate sexual exploitation and abuse. The strategy targets key audiences, including host communities, Member States, troop-contributing and police-contributing countries and United Nations personnel, and recommends tools and tactics for its implementation. The strategy, which is in the final stages of completion, aims to reinforce a comprehensive, consistent, strong and unified communications approach across the United Nations system. In line with this approach, key elements of the 2006 standard operating procedures for public information activities on sexual exploitation and abuse were updated and included in the strategy. The Secretary-General encourages agencies, funds and programmes to incorporate relevant elements into their own communication strategies, where not already covered. The Secretariat took proactive steps in 2015, in line with the draft strategy to strengthen its communications approach to key audiences through workshops, specialized briefings and outreach activities, both in the missions and at Headquarters.

42. The Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support are finalizing an e-learning programme on sexual exploitation and abuse that will target all categories of personnel. It will be available in multiple languages and be mandatory initially for field personnel and, ultimately, for all Secretariat personnel. The pilot is expected to be rolled out by the second quarter of 2016 and will be made available to other entities of the United Nations system.

43. Predeployment training is the mechanism for ensuring that troops that deploy to peace operations are prepared to respect the Organization's standards of conduct. As outlined in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "The Future of United Nations peace operations: implementation of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations" (A/70/357-S/2015/682), the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support have established the capacity to function as a hub for matching Member States' training capacity to needs. Initial meetings with troop-contributing and police-contributing countries were held in December 2015, and targeted follow-up activities are planned for 2016. The Secretariat will increase its mobile training teams and roll out updated core predeployment training materials, including enhanced lessons focused on sexual exploitation and abuse.

44. The United Nations continues to expand the means to vet personnel for prior misconduct in order to avoid reengaging the services of any individual who has a history of misconduct while in prior service with the United Nations. In 2015, the Secretariat developed the technical means to enable vetting of large numbers of

uniformed personnel, which was successfully piloted in November. Full implementation will commence in the first quarter of 2016.

45. As part of the new policy on operational readiness assurance and performance improvement, the Secretary-General, as at 1 January 2016, is requesting that troop-contributing countries certify operational readiness, including the conduct of predeployment training in accordance with United Nations standards, and that personnel nominated have not engaged in previous misconduct while serving in a peacekeeping mission. The Secretary-General requests that Member States take note that personnel who have been certified and subsequently found to have engaged in previous misconduct will be repatriated at the expense of the troop-contributing or police-contributing country concerned.

46. In 2015, the Department of Field Support Misconduct Tracking System was enhanced to support the expanded certification and vetting efforts. New mechanisms were developed to allow for more precise reporting, analysis and decision-making in this area.

Measures to enforce accountability

Enhancing complaint reception mechanisms

47. In 2015, the Secretary-General stated his intention to develop a community-based complaint reception mechanism to encourage complainants to come forward. It is critical to ensuring that complainants report through confidential pathways in local communities. The Secretariat has issued a framework to support missions in establishing complaint reception mechanisms, guided by consultations with interested stakeholders. Missions have identified common challenges, including a lack of knowledge of reporting mechanisms, difficulties reaching communities for outreach efforts and reluctance to report transactional sex. The Department of Field Support will continue to monitor progress.

Strengthening investigations

48. All peacekeeping missions have established standing task forces on sexual exploitation and abuse, and have put in place sexual exploitation and abuse focal points to provide consistent guidance and monitoring in the application of the zero-tolerance policy.

49. In 2015, the Secretary-General, in collaboration with Member States, continued work to improve the speed and quality of investigations. Urgent action upon receipt of a report of sexual exploitation and abuse creates the best conditions for investigation and, as outlined in the previous report of the Secretary-General, immediate response teams were established in peacekeeping missions to gather and preserve evidence, pending the initiation of an investigation. The Secretariat has provided peacekeeping missions with interim operational guidance and is working with external partners, as well as OIOS and the Standing Police Capacity of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, to implement a sustainable training and capacity-building programme for team members. It is anticipated that a training programme will be piloted in the first quarter of 2016 and expanded to other missions throughout the year.

50. In 2015, the Secretary-General adopted a six-month timeline, subject to extenuating circumstances, for United Nations investigative entities to conclude

investigations into sexual exploitation and abuse. The Secretary-General is requesting that Member States adopt the same timeline as their standard for completing investigations into alleged sexual exploitation and abuse.

51. The six-month time frame is a minimum target, but the time frame will be shortened to three months where circumstances suggest the need for greater urgency. OIOS has indicated that it will use its global resources on a standby basis in order to investigate alleged sexual exploitation and abuse as a matter of priority.

52. OIOS, in cooperation with the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support, and in consultation with Member States, will develop uniform standards of investigation to ensure a consistent approach to investigating allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse. Once developed, OIOS will be available to work with Member States to build the capacity of National Investigation Officers to implement the standards.

53. In cases involving military personnel, Member States may appoint a National Investigation Officer within a 10-day time limit. The Secretary-General expects that Member States will strictly adhere to that limit. In situations deemed to be of heightened risk, there will be greater urgency for a troop-contributing country to appoint a National Investigation Officer. In such circumstances, the Secretariat has requested that the troop-contributing country appoint a National Investigation Officer within five working days. The Secretariat is also requesting that investigations into these situations be concluded within three months. Troop-contributing countries are urged to commit to these expedited timelines.

54. The Secretary-General indicated in his previous report that he would request that troop-contributing countries include National Investigation Officers within deployments as a means of expediting investigations. The Secretariat has finalized amendments to its procedures and personnel qualifications for new deployments to reflect this measure and has informed Member States accordingly.

55. To further enhance the Organization's capacity to respond, Member States are requested to expand the scope of action open to the United Nations in cases of alleged sexual exploitation and abuse by contingent members. This exceptional consent would allow OIOS and/or an immediate response team to interview witnesses, including contingent members, where no National Investigation Officer is available. Such evidence will be promptly shared with the National Investigation Officer upon arrival in mission.

56. It is proposed that troop-contributing countries enter into bilateral agreements with OIOS authorizing the Office to investigate alleged sexual exploitation and abuse by military contingent members, either alone or in cooperation with National Investigation Officers.

Monitoring progress following reports of sexual exploitation and abuse

57. Under the current legislative framework, troop-contributing and police-contributing countries are to provide the Secretary-General with regular progress updates on investigations into alleged misconduct by their personnel, as well as information on action taken. These updates must be both timely and substantive, and the Secretariat has developed a case-reporting document as a reference guide to assist Member States in meeting this obligation.

58. The United Nations continues to build on existing mechanisms to strengthen its follow-up with Member States on how allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse are investigated and adjudicated. The senior leadership of the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support are systematically communicating directly with Member States and holding meetings with capitals and permanent missions, in particular in very serious cases.

59. In cases involving allegations of criminal conduct by United Nations officials or experts on mission that were referred to States of nationality pursuant to General Assembly resolution 69/114, the Office of Legal Affairs has followed up with the Member States concerned on the status of their efforts to investigate and, as appropriate, prosecute crimes of a serious nature.

Promoting managerial, command and individual accountability

60. The Secretary-General has followed through on his commitment to monitor accountability through command and control and to take action, including repatriation of contingent commanders, contingents or termination of the deployment of the uniformed personnel where there is prima facie evidence of widespread or systemic violations of the prohibition against sexual exploitation and abuse. Guidelines are being developed, to be finalized in 2016, on the operation of this mechanism, building on the lessons learned.

61. The General Assembly will consider proposed changes to the Staff Rules, and related administrative instructions reflecting greater financial accountability for United Nations staff members, as proposed in the previous report of the Secretary-General.

62. In order to fully implement General Assembly resolutions 65/289 and 66/264, the Secretary-General introduced the interim measure of suspension of payments, from date of notification of an incident, to troop-contributing and police-contributing countries in connection with individuals suspected of sexual exploitation and abuse, on the basis of credible evidence. Where an allegation of sexual exploitation and abuse is substantiated, any payments related to such individuals that were suspended or are otherwise outstanding will not be paid from the date of the incident, and any payments already made will be charged against future payments to the Member State.

63. Member States are requested to agree that, where an investigation is not completed within one year of the date of notification, payment in relation to the unit with which the implicated individual was deployed, or a corresponding replacement unit, will be suspended. Following consultations with Member States, all further deployments will be suspended until the troop-contributing country provides notification of completion of the investigation.

Promoting criminal accountability

64. Failure to pursue criminal accountability for sex crimes is tantamount to impunity. The Secretary-General is referring appropriate cases implicating United Nations officials and experts on mission for criminal accountability, either to the host State or the Member State of nationality. Guidance is being developed, to be issued in mid-2016, for heads of missions on referring possible criminal conduct,

including sex crimes, to the attention of Headquarters and to the judicial authorities of host States or the State of nationality of the alleged perpetrator.

65. There will be instances where criminal accountability through a host State judicial process will not be possible, including owing to the absence of a functioning judicial system or the exclusive jurisdiction by troop-contributing countries. Accordingly, the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to bring credible allegations of criminal conduct by United Nations officials and experts on mission to the attention of their States of nationality. There is therefore a need for Member States to explore alternative means to achieve accountability, including extraterritorial jurisdiction for United Nations personnel who commit sex crimes.

66. One long-standing option is an international convention in connection with crimes committed in peacekeeping operations. Member States are urged to catalyse progress on the questions raised more than 10 years ago in the report of the Group of Legal Experts on ensuring the accountability of United Nations staff and experts on mission with respect to criminal acts committed in peacekeeping operations (A/60/980) and finalize their deliberations.[7] Building on these recent deliberations, Member States are requested to assess existing national legislation to determine its applicability to sex crimes committed by nationals while in the service of United Nations peace operations and, if necessary, assess whether new legislative action is required, including allowing nationality-based extraterritorial jurisdiction. This approach should ensure that national courts can take action to respond to conduct that cannot be tolerated.

67. The Secretary-General, in his previous report, requested that Member States amend their administrative frameworks governing police and military contingents to explicitly include sexual exploitation and abuse as a type of misconduct, where this is not the case, and to ensure that such cases attract the harshest available sanctions. The Secretary-General will seek information from Member States on how their legislation complies with this request and seek agreement to include this information in future reports.

68. In cases involving members of military contingents, on-site court martial proceedings may be effective at demonstrating accountability, especially given that witnesses and physical evidence would be located in the host State and would respond to the interest in accountability by the international community and, most critically, victims. Member States are requested to agree to establish on-site court martial proceedings, supported by the judicial infrastructure necessary, when allegations amount to sex crimes under national legislation.

69. DNA samples may be critical to ensuring effective investigations and often constitute compelling evidence for national criminal judicial processes. The Secretary-General urges Member States to agree to obtain DNA samples of members of their uniformed personnel who are alleged to have committed sexual exploitation and abuse. Doing so would strengthen the Organization's existing DNA protocol, which is currently applied on a voluntary basis in connection with paternity claims.

[7] The most recent deliberations are reflected in General Assembly resolution 70/114.

Strengthened management of the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse

70. Risk factors, which can be linked to sexual exploitation and abuse, must be constantly adjusted to evolving dynamics in missions. In the case of uniformed personnel, risk management for conduct cannot be seen in isolation and factors related to overall preparedness to participate in peace operations must be considered. Building on the above-mentioned policy on operational readiness assurance and performance improvement, guidelines are being developed to assess, in the predeployment phase, operational readiness, with a specific focus on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. In addition to measures already in place, this will include factors such as a proven track record in meeting acceptable rotation schedules, adequate provision for welfare programmes and living standards and regular payment of salaries of uniformed personnel.

71. In addition to ongoing efforts, new initiatives are under consideration to increase the representation of women among military personnel in peacekeeping, including the target of 6 per cent women representation in peacekeeping by early 2018, establishment of the gender military advocate of the year award, support to the female military peacekeepers network and training for gender advisers. Efforts regarding police personnel include the "all-female" police selection programme, the annual International Female Police Peacekeeper Award and the United Nations International Network of Female Police Peacekeepers.

72. A mission risk assessment tool exists. That said, it is important to identify those missions that may be at greater risk of sexual exploitation and abuse and tailor responses to such heightened vulnerabilities. The existing risk assessment framework will be applied to identify missions considered to be at an increased risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, for which heightened risk mitigation measures will be mandatory. By way of example, an exception to the Secretary-General's bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (ST/SGB/2003/13) may be introduced, which would put in place an absolute prohibition on sexual relationships between United Nations personnel and nationals of the host State, with due regard to the civil rights of nationals in their country of nationality. In addition, a strict policy of non-fraternization for uniformed personnel will apply.

73. The Secretariat is exploring how technology solutions may be used to support risk assessment and mitigation. Such solutions may have a role to play in monitoring high-risk areas and can serve to deter potential acts of sexual exploitation and abuse. Options are being considered in this regard.

74. There is a particular need for effective risk management within uniformed components. Measures such as the regular inspection of bases, strict enforcement of curfews and accessibility to the local population must be monitored and risks mitigated once identified. Missions with such personnel will ensure that there is an inspection and compliance function tasked, in coordination with Conduct and Discipline Teams, with evaluating risks, recommending mitigation measures and monitoring compliance related to sexual exploitation and abuse. In addition, joint units, composed of representatives of each contingent or formed police unit concerned, will patrol after curfew hours and during weekends, including in areas known to be of high risk for sexual exploitation and abuse. Doing so may require dedicated personnel as part of deployments.

Measures in the area of remedial action in response to sexual exploitation and abuse

75. The Secretary-General has repeatedly expressed his anguish over the infliction of suffering by United Nations personnel on those who should benefit from the Organization's support and solidarity. In his previous report, he put forward proposals to strengthen support to victims, recognizing that the decision not to fund the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel (General Assembly resolution 62/214) has been an impediment to responding to victims' needs.

76. The Secretary-General is establishing a trust fund to support specialized services required by victims of sexual exploitation and abuse and seeks the agreement of Member States to transfer payments withheld for substantiated sexual exploitation and abuse by any United Nations personnel to the fund. The withheld monies will amount to a limited, but symbolic, source of funding. Member States are therefore urged to contribute to the trust fund on a voluntary basis.

77. In the absence of any other immediately available means, timely victim support, which may include medical or psychosocial services and travel and accommodation expenses in cases of sexual exploitation and abuse, will be provided through mission budgets.

78. Putting victims at the core of the zero-tolerance policy requires that there be the possibility for victims of sexual abuse to seek financial assistance. Member States are urged to receive claims from victims and consider the mechanisms required for doing so, and advise the Secretariat on this process. Doing so would be distinct from support provided to victims under the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel, as supported by the trust fund.

79. In 2015, steps were taken to put in place an interim victim assistance programme, building on existing efforts. The programme provides greater guidance to missions, in collaboration with United Nations entities and local actors, for referral of victims to service providers, monitoring and recording of support received and enhancing assistance in cases of paternity claims.

80. As previously highlighted, in 2015 the United Nations made progress in facilitating paternity and child support claims. The Secretary-General welcomes the appointment of national paternity focal points by several Member States, a practice that is showing positive early results in enabling complainants to understand the legal requirements to bring claims against former United Nations peacekeepers. The Secretary-General requests that troop-contributing and police-contributing countries appoint paternity focal points and notify the Secretariat accordingly.

Other measures taken to address sexual exploitation and abuse in missions

81. Further to proposals contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General involving the United Nations system globally, the High-level Committee on Management established a Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crises. By the second quarter of 2016, the Task Force is expected to have agreed on outputs, including those related to inter-agency use of

the trust fund for victim assistance, vetting of personnel and the designation of focal points on sexual exploitation and abuse under the Resident Coordinator.

82. The need for cooperation in peace operations extends to regional organizations. The importance of such organizations was recognized by the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (see A/70/95-S/2015/446), and the Secretary-General continues to work towards institutionalizing and expanding the United Nations-African Union partnership, in particular through enhanced consultation and coordination. In this regard, the Secretary-General intends to reflect expectations of accountability measures in cooperation agreements with the African Union.

V. The report of the external independent panel to review the United Nations response to allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse and other serious crimes by members of foreign military forces not under United Nations command in the Central African Republic

83. The Secretary-General, deeply concerned by the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse of children by foreign military forces not under the command of the United Nations in the Central African Republic, and the United Nations system's response to these allegations, appointed, in June 2015, an external independent review panel on sexual exploitation and abuse by international peacekeeping forces in the Central African Republic.

84. The report was submitted on 17 December 2015 to the Secretary-General and made public shortly thereafter without any changes. The Panel found that the manner in which the United Nations had responded to the allegations was seriously flawed. It portrayed the response as being fragmented and bureaucratic and as having failed to satisfy the United Nations core mandate to address human rights violations. The Panel made a number of recommendations that it felt would address the weaknesses that it had identified:

(a) Recommendation 1: That the United Nations acknowledge that sexual exploitation and abuse by peacekeepers, whether or not the alleged perpetrator is under United Nations command, is a form of conflict-related sexual violence to be addressed under United Nations human rights policy;

(b) Recommendation 2: That a coordination unit be created in the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reporting directly to the High Commissioner to oversee and coordinate responses to conflict-related sexual violence. The functions of the unit would include monitoring, reporting and follow-up on allegations of sexual abuse, analysing data with a view to tracking trends and practices for the purpose of improving prevention and accountability and following up on the implementation of the Panel's recommendations;

(c) Recommendation 3: That a working group be created to support the Coordination Unit made up of experts, including specialists skilled in addressing sexual violence by international forces and representatives of troop-contributing countries. The working group should develop a single policy harmonizing the sexual

exploitation and abuse and human rights policies, and develop processes promoting criminal accountability for sexual violence;

(d) Recommendation 4: That mandatory and immediate reporting of all allegations of sexual violence be required for the head of the human rights component in the field or mission, or the reporting officer; in the case of sexual violence against children, the child protection officer, as well as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict; in the case of sexual violence against adults, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict; and the Coordination Unit;

(e) Recommendation 5: That a professional investigative team, under the authority of the Coordination Unit, be established and made available for immediate deployment when conflict-related sexual violence by peacekeepers is reported;

(f) Recommendations 6: That the working group be tasked with reviewing United Nations policies dealing with confidentiality in order to establish a proper balance between informed consent, protection and accountability;

(g) Recommendation 7: That a trust fund be established to provide specialized services to victims of conflict-related sexual violence;

(h) Recommendation 8: That the United Nations negotiate with troop-contributing countries provisions to ensure prosecution, including by granting host countries subsidiary jurisdiction to prosecute crimes of sexual violence by peacekeepers;

(i) Recommendation 9: That the United Nations negotiate the inclusion in agreements with troop-contributing countries of provisions ensuring transparency and cooperation in accountability processes;

(j) Recommendation 10: That the United Nations adopt an approach to immunity that presumes the cooperation and active participation of United Nations staff in accountability processes;

(k) Recommendation 11: That the United Nations negotiate with troop-contributing countries provisions for screening troops that are minimally equivalent to the standard described in the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces;

(l) Recommendation 12: That a comprehensive and up-to-date human rights database hosted by OHCHR be maintained.

85. In accordance with its terms of reference, the Panel also assessed whether the actions taken by the United Nations complied with relevant procedures and whether there was any incident of abuse of authority by senior officials in connection with the allegations. In this regard, the Panel's report contained findings of abuse of authority against three individuals and made adverse observations against seven more. In each case, the comments of the individuals concerned to such observations are appended to the report.

86. Upon receipt of the Panel's report, the Secretary-General immediately instructed Heads of the offices, departments, funds and programmes involved in response to issues of sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse and conflict-related sexual violence, to work jointly to

conduct a comprehensive analysis of the recommendations and, where possible, begin their implementation. Accordingly, actions to implement a number of the Panel's recommendations are already under way, as reflected several times in this report. Strengthened reporting procedures are being developed; United Nations policies are under review to ensure a proper balance between the need to protect confidentiality, informed consent and the disclosure of relevant information for accountability purposes; a trust fund to provide specialized services to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse is being established; and an approach to immunity that seeks to enhance the cooperation and active participation of United Nations personnel in accountability processes has been adopted. Ongoing efforts are continuing to strengthen the United Nations response and to improve coordination across the United Nation, as well as address other weaknesses that underpinned the Panel's recommendations.

87. As part of a series of comprehensive measures currently being implemented, the Secretary-General has appointed, for a time-bound period, a special coordinator on improving the United Nations response to sexual exploitation and abuse. The special coordinator will support the Secretary-General in ensuring the effective and timely review and implementation of the Panel's recommendations and other measures deemed necessary to strengthen the United Nations response. The complexity of the Panel's recommendations and their far-reaching implications for the United Nations, Member States and troop-contributing and police-contributing countries will require consultation with those countries and/or approval by Member States. Recognizing the requirement for detailed analysis and consultation on many of the recommendations of the Panel, a briefing will be provided to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly at its second resumed session and a comprehensive report provided by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly no later than the end of its seventieth session.

88. In addition to the measures outlined in the present report, United Nations heads of offices, departments, funds and programmes involved in the response to sexual and gender-based violence put in place measures to improve the expedited response to cases of sexual exploitation and abuse and conflict-related sexual violence. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights instructed heads of OHCHR field presences, including heads of human rights components in peace missions, to immediately report any allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, including those involving United Nations personnel, to his attention and requested to be kept updated. With regard to support to victims, OHCHR encouraged further efforts to enhance coordination within the United Nations system, including with mission components and local partner/service providers to ensure protection for victims of human rights violations, including sexual violence, whose physical security is at imminent risk, and recalled that referral of victims of sexual violence to care services and protection measures should be identical, irrespective of the perpetrator. The naming of alleged perpetrators, in line with the intent of the Secretary General, was initiated in his regular reports to the Security Council on mission mandate implementation and MINUSCA human rights public reporting, as well as in OHCHR, and the press releases of the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and of Field Support.

89. UNICEF developed a new set of alert and response protocols that establish a rapid response mechanism whereby the head of the relevant UNICEF field office alerts the UNICEF Executive Director and the most senior United Nations official in

the host country (Special Representatives of the Secretary-General in instances where a mission is present or the Resident Coordinators in other circumstances) if it receives allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse of children by United Nations personnel and/or foreign military personnel in country pursuant to a United Nations mandate. UNICEF is establishing standby arrangements with local entities so that medical and psychosocial support can be made available to child victims.

90. On the initiative of OHCHR and the International Organization for Migration, on 11 December 2015, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Principals endorsed a statement on sexual exploitation and abuse that focuses on humanitarian personnel and includes specific commitments in three areas: (a) full implementation of minimum operating security standards by the second quarter of 2016; (b) reinforcement of the responsibilities on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse for the Humanitarian Coordinator role; and (c) strengthening investigation and protection responses to allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse.

91. In the specific case of the handling of allegations in the Central African Republic, the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support and OHCHR provided guidance to MINUSCA on action to be taken on allegations of human rights violations and abuses by United Nations and non-United Nations international forces, reiterating existing procedures and relevant applicable policies. OHCHR and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations supported the mission in developing procedures for regular information-sharing among military, police and human rights components and coordinated action to prevent and respond to violations, including of sexual violence. In July 2015, the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support and OHCHR supported MINUSCA in delivering training to mission personnel on sexual exploitation and abuse and other protection matters.

92. The Departments of Peacekeeping Operations, Field Support and Political Affairs and OHCHR jointly developed guidance reminding all peace missions of existing procedures for reporting on serious human rights violations committed by international security forces, including violations committed by members of United Nations forces and members of non-United Nations forces.

93. In complementarity with procedures being established to screen prospective personnel for prior misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse while in service with the United Nations, the Secretariat also continued implementation of the 2012 policy on human rights screening of United Nations personnel to prevent the selection or deployment of individuals who have been involved in human rights violations, whether during United Nations service or otherwise. Through an interdepartmental working group, the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support are developing enhanced internal procedures for the application of this policy.

94. UNHCR completed the roll-out of the awareness-raising material on sexual exploitation and abuse in all field offices in the Central African Republic, appointing focal points with clear terms of reference on case management. Information campaigns have been conducted in Bangui. The partners of UNHCR in the Central African Republic have received the Secretary-General's bulletin on Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (ST/SGB/2003/13), as well as the code of conduct of the High Commissioner.

UNHCR is an active member of both the humanitarian and the MINUSCA task force on sexual exploitation and abuse.

95. UNHCR, in its role as Protection Cluster, is further strengthening the mainstreaming of sexual and gender-based violence issues, including conflict-related sexual violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, in all other aspects of the humanitarian response, including enhanced monitoring and adequate response and prevention mechanisms. UNHCR will also continue, through its network of protection monitors, to set up confidential complaint mechanisms, as well as strengthen the ability of local communities in camps and non-camp settings, to identify issues and report cases. As Camp Coordinator and Camp Management lead, UNHCR is enhancing comprehensive protection activities in camps of internally displaced persons with the objective of ensuring better security in those camps, while working on alternative long-term solutions to challenges facing internally displaced persons. UNHCR will be deploying a sexual and gender-based violence expert to improve coordination and response, as well as deploying a mission to that effect.

96. The Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support are leading the enhancement of mechanisms to ensure immediate reporting mechanisms of all allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations peacekeepers in order to ensure that information is shared among key United Nations system actors.

97. The Secretary-General will consult with Member States and other stakeholders on the recommendation that the United Nations negotiate provisions with troop-contributing countries to ensure prosecution, including by granting host States subsidiary jurisdiction to prosecute sexual crimes by United Nations military contingent members. This proposal would require extensive legislative changes and General Assembly approval.

VI. Action to be taken by the General Assembly

98. The General Assembly is requested to take note of progress made in advancing the Secretary-General's initiatives set out in his previous report (A/69/779) and of new proposals in the present report.

99. **The General Assembly is requested to:**

(a) Request that Member States assess existing national legislation to determine its applicability to sex crimes committed by nationals while in the service of United Nations peace operations and, if necessary, assess whether new legislative action is required, including allowing nationality-based extraterritorial jurisdiction;

(b) Encourage Member States to provide information, to be included in future reports, on compliance with the United Nations request to amend national administrative frameworks governing police and military contingents to explicitly include sexual exploitation and abuse as a type of misconduct where this is not the case and to ensure that such cases attract the harshest possible sanctions;

(c) Request that Member States adopt a six-month timeline for completing investigations into alleged sexual exploitation and abuse;

(d) Expand the scope of action open to the United Nations in cases of alleged sexual exploitation and abuse by contingent members in order to allow OIOS and Immediate Response Teams to interview witnesses, including contingent members, where no National Investigation Officer is available;

(e) Request that Member States establish on-site court martial proceedings, supported by any judicial infrastructure necessary, when allegations amount to sex crimes under national legislation;

(f) Request that Member States obtain DNA samples of members of military contingents and formed police units who are alleged to have committed sexual exploitation and abuse;

(g) Approve the transfer of payments withheld in substantiated cases of sexual exploitation and abuse by any United Nations personnel to the trust fund for victims;

(h) Encourage Member States to contribute to the trust fund for victims on a voluntary basis;

(i) Urge Member States to receive claims from victims and consider the required mechanisms for doing so, and advise the Secretariat on this process;

(j) Request that Member States appoint paternity focal points for troop-contributing and police-contributing countries, and notify the Secretariat accordingly;

(k) Request that Member States suspend payments in relation to the unit with which the implicated individual was deployed, or a corresponding replacement unit, where an investigation is not completed within one year of the date of notification and agree that, following consultation with the concerned Member State, all further deployments will be suspended pending notification of completion of the investigation.

Annex I

Nature of allegations by entities other than peacekeeping and special political missions supported by the Department of Field Support, 2015

Nature of allegation	*United Nations Development Programme*	*Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*	*United Nations Office for Project Services*	*United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East*	*United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women*	*World Food Programme*	*Total*
Rape							
Victim under 18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Victim over 18	1	1	–	–	–	–	2
Sex with a minor	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Sexual assault							
Victim under 18	–	–	–	2	–	1	3
Victim over 18	–	1	–	–	1	–	2
Trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exchange of money, employment, goods or services for sex	–	10	2	2	–	–	14
Solicitation of a prostitute							
Victim under 18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Victim over 18	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Other forms of sexual exploitation and abuse	2	1	1	3	–	–	7
Other violations of the provisions of Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 (e.g. false reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**3**	**14**	**3**	**7**	**1**	**2**	**30**

Annex II

Status of investigations into allegations received in 2015 involving entities other than peacekeeping and special political missions supported by the Department of Field Support

Entity	*Allegations received*	*Status of investigation as at 31 December 2015*		
		Unsubstantiated or closed	*Substantiated or report under review*	*Investigation continuing*
United Nations Development Programme	3	–	1	2
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	14	6	1	7
United Nations Office for Project Services	3	2	–	1
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	7	3	–	4
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	1	1	–	–
World Food Programme	2	–	1	1
Total	**30**	**12**	**3**	**15**

Annex III

A. Allegations by field mission, reported to the Office of Internal Oversight Services in 2015 involving civilian personnel of missions supported by the Department of Field Support (as at 31 December 2015)

Category of personnel and number of subjects	*Age group and number of victims*	*Allegation*	*Allegation reported (description)*	*Investigation status*	*Duration of investigation (days)*[a]	*Results/outcome*	*Findings*	*Paternity established*	*Interim action*	*Final action*	*Referral for criminal prosecution*
MINUSCA											
Civilian staff (1)	Adult (1)	SE	Exploitative relationship	OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Pending	United Nations pending	Pending
MINUSMA											
United Nations Volunteer (1)	Adult (1)	SE	Exploitative relationship (paternity)	OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	United Nations pending	Pending
MINUSTAH											
United Nations Volunteer (1)	Adult (1)	SE	Transactional sex (paternity)	Mission	16	Substantiated	Exploitative sexual relations	Pending	None	United Nations dismissal	Pending
MONUSCO											
Civilian national staff (1)	Minor (1)	SA	Sexual activity with minor (paternity)	OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	United Nations pending	Pending
United Nations Volunteer (1)	Minor (1)	SA	Sexual assault	OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	None	United Nations pending	Pending
United Nations Volunteer (1)	Minor (1)	SA	Sexual activity with minor (paternity)	OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	None	United Nations pending	Pending
UNAMID											
United Nations Volunteer (1) Civilian staff (1)	Minor	SA	Sexual activity with minor	For information[b]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Category of personnel and number of subjects	Age group and number of victims	Allegation	Allegation reported (description)	Investigation/ status	Duration of investigation (days)[a]	Results/outcome	Findings	Paternity established	Interim action	Final action	Referral for criminal prosecution
UNISFA											
Civilian staff (1)	Adult	SE	Transactional sex	United Nations review[c]	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Pending	United Nations pending	Pending
UNMIL											
Civilian national staff (1)	Adult (1)	SA	Sexual assault	OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Pending	United Nations pending	Pending
United Nations Volunteer (1)	Adult (1)	SA	Sexual assault	OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	None	United Nations pending	Pending
United Nations Volunteer (1)	Adult (1)	SA	Sexual assault	OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	None	United Nations pending	Pending
United Nations Volunteer (1)	Adult (1)	SE	Transactional sex	Mission	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	None	United Nations pending	Pending
Civilian staff (1)	Minor (1)	SA	Sexual activity with minor	OIOS	125	Unsubstantiated	No evidence	N/A	N/A	Closed	N/A
UNOCI											
Civilian staff (1)	Adult (1)	SA	Sexual assault	OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	None	United Nations pending	Pending
Civilian staff (1)	Minor (1)	SA	Sexual activity with minor	OIOS	160	Unsubstantiated	Insufficient evidence	N/A	N/A	Closed	N/A

Abbreviations: OIOS, Office of Internal Oversight Services; N/A, not applicable; SE, sexual exploitation; SA, sexual abuse; MINUSCA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic; MINUSMA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali; MINUSTAH, United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti; MONUSCO, United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; UNAMID, African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur; UNISFA, United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei; UNMIL, United Nations Mission in Liberia; UNOCI, United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire.

[a] The duration of investigation is calculated from the date of referral to the entity to the date when Department of Field Support receives the final investigation report.

[b] Information deemed insufficient to allow for further investigation.

[c] Information reviewed was found not to be credible enough to warrant investigation or requires further validation.

B. Breakdown of allegations involving civilian and other personnel, 2015

Breakdown		*Age and number of victims*	*Allegation*		*Investigation*		*Result*	
Total number of allegations	15							
Number of subjects involved	16		Sexual abuse	10	Office of Internal Oversight Services	11	Substantiated	1
Number of victims involved	13	Adult victims (8)	Sexual exploitation	5	Mission	2	Unsubstantiated	2
		Minor victims (5)	Paternity	4	United Nations review[a]	1	Pending	11
					For information[b]	1	N/A	1

[a] Information reviewed was found not to be credible enough to warrant investigation or requires further validation.
[b] Information deemed insufficient to allow for further investigation.

Annex IV

A. Allegations by mission, reported to the Office of Internal Oversight Services in 2015 involving military personnel of missions supported by the Department of Field Support (as of 31 December 2015)

Nationality of personnel involved	*Category of personnel and number of subjects*	*Age and number of victims*	*Allegation*	*Allegation reported (description)*	*Investigation/ status*	*Duration of investigation (days)[a]*	*Results/outcome*	*Findings*	*Paternity established*	*Interim action*	*Final action*	*Details of action by troop-contributing country*
MINUSCA												
Burundi	MC	Minor	SA	Sexual activity with minor	TCC	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending identification of personnel involved	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending
Cameroon	MC (1)	Adult (1)	SE	Exploitative relationship	TCC	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Pending identification of personnel involved	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending
Cameroon	MC (1)	Adult (1)	SE	Transactional sex	OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Prior rotation	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending
Congo	MC (1)	Adult (1)	SA	Sexual assault	OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Pending identification of personnel involved	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending
Congo	MC (1)	Adult (1)	SE	Transactional sex	TCC	100	Pending	Pending additional information	N/A	Repatriation	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending
Democratic Republic of the Congo	MC (1)	Adult (1)	SA	Sexual assault	TCC and OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Pending identification of personnel involved	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending

Nationality of personnel involved	*Category of personnel and number of subjects*	*Age and number of victims*	*Allegation*	*Allegation reported (description)*	*Investigation/ status*	*Duration of investigation (days)[a]*	*Results/outcome*	*Findings*	*Paternity established*	*Interim action*	*Final action*	*Details of action by troop-contributing country*
Democratic Republic of the Congo	MC (1)	Adult (1)	SA	Sexual assault	Mission	125	Substantiated	Attempted sexual assault	N/A	None	United Nations repatriation (1) TCC pending	Pending
Democratic Republic of the Congo	MC (1)	Minor (1)	SA	Sexual assault	TCC and OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Pending identification of personnel involved	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending
Democratic Republic of the Congo	MC (1)	Minor (1)	SA	Sexual assault	Mission	184	Unsubstantiated	No sexual contact but fraternization	N/A	None	Closed	N/A
Democratic Republic of the Congo	MC (1)	Minor (1)	SA	Sexual assault	OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Payments suspended; repatriation	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending
Democratic Republic of the Congo	MC (1)	Adult (1)	SA	Sexual assault (paternity)	TCC and OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending identification of personnel involved	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending
Democratic Republic of the Congo	MC (1)	Minor (1)	SA	Sexual activity with minor (paternity)	TCC and OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Payments suspended; repatriation	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending
Gabon	MC	Adult	SE	Exploitative relationship	Mission	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Pending identification of personnel involved	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending

Nationality of personnel involved	*Category of personnel and number of subjects*	*Age and number of victims*	*Allegation*	*Allegation reported (description)*	*Investigation/ status*	*Duration of investigation (days)[a]*	*Results/outcome*	*Findings*	*Paternity established*	*Interim action*	*Final action*	*Details of action by troop-contributing country*
Gabon	MC (1)	Minor (1)	SA	Sexual assault	TCC	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Payments suspended	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending
Morocco	MC (2)	Adult (1)	SA	Sexual assault	TCC and OIOS	156	Unsubstantiated	Insufficient evidence	N/A	N/A	Closed	N/A
Morocco	MC	Adult	SE	Transactional sex	TCC and OIOS	210	Unsubstantiated	No evidence	N/A	N/A	Closed	N/A
Morocco	MC (1)	Minor (1)	SA	Sexual assault	TCC and OIOS	210	Unsubstantiated	Insufficient evidence (identity)	N/A	N/A	Closed	N/A
Unknown	MC	Adult	SE	Transactional sex	UN Review	N/A	Pending	Pending	N/A	Pending	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending
N/A	MC	Minor	SA	Sexual activity with minor	For info	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MINUSMA												
Burkina Faso	MC (10)	Adult (1)	SE	Transactional sex	TCC	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Pending	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending
Nigeria	MC (1)	Minor (1)	SA	Sexual activity with minor	TCC	71	Pending	Pending additional information	N/A	None	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending
Unknown	MC	Adult	SE	Transactional sex	UN Review	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Pending	United Nations pending TCC pending	N/A

Nationality of personnel involved	*Category of personnel and number of subjects*	*Age and number of victims*	*Allegation*	*Allegation reported (description)*	*Investigation/ status*	*Duration of investigation (days)[a]*	*Results/outcome*	*Findings*	*Paternity established*	*Interim action*	*Final action*	*Details of action by troop-contributing country*
MINUSTAH												
Unknown	MC	Minor	SA	Sexual activity with minor	UN Review	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Pending	United Nations pending TCC pending	N/A
MONUSCO												
Benin	MC (1)	Adult (1)	SE	Exploitative relationship (paternity)	TCC	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Payments suspended	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending
Benin	MC (2)	Minor (1)	SA	Sexual activity with minor (paternity)	Mission	193	Substantiated	Sexual activity with minor	No	None	United Nations repatriation (2) TCC pending	Pending
Morocco	MC (1)	Adult (1)	SA	Sexual assault	TCC	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	40 days detention	United Nations repatriation (1) TCC pending (1)	Pending
South Africa	MC (1)	Minor (1)	SA	Sexual assault	TCC	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Payments suspended; repatriation	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending
South Africa	MC (1)	Adult	SE	Transactional sex	TCC	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Payments suspended; repatriation	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending

Nationality of personnel involved	*Category of personnel and number of subjects*	*Age and number of victims*	*Allegation*	*Allegation reported (description)*	*Investigation/ status*	*Duration of investigation (days)[a]*	*Results/outcome*	*Findings*	*Paternity established*	*Interim action*	*Final action*	*Details of action by troop-contributing country*
South Africa	MC (1)	Adult	SE	Transactional sex	TCC	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Payments suspended; repatriation	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending
South Africa	MC (1)	Minor (1)	SA	Sexual assault	TCC	180	Substantiated	Pending additional information	N/A	Payments suspended; repatriation	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending
United Republic of Tanzania	MC (1)	Minor (1)	SA	Sexual activity with minor (paternity)	TCC	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending identification of personnel involved	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending
United Republic of Tanzania	MC (1)	Adult (1)	SE	Exploitative relationship (paternity)	TCC	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending
United Republic of Tanzania	MC (5)	Minor (4)	SA	Sexual activity with minor	TCC	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Pending	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending
N/A	MC	Adult (1)	SA	Sexual assault	UN Review	N/A	Unsubstantiated	Allegations not credible	N/A	None	Closed	N/A
UNFICYP												
Slovakia	MC (1)	Adult (1)	SA	Sexual assault	TCC	87	Unsubstantiated	Insufficient evidence	N/A	Payments suspended (reimbursed)	Closed	N/A
UNOCI												
Niger	MC (1)	Adult (2)	SE	Transactional sex	Mission	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Repatriation	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending

Nationality of personnel involved	*Category of personnel and number of subjects*	*Age and number of victims*	*Allegation*	*Allegation reported (description)*	*Investigation/ status*	*Duration of investigation (days)*[a]	*Results/outcome*	*Findings*	*Paternity established*	*Interim action*	*Final action*	*Details of action by troop-contributing country*
Republic of Moldova	MO(1)	Adult (1)	SA	Sexual assault	OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Repatriation	United Nations pending TCC Pending	Pending
Togo	MC (3)	Adult (2)	SE	Exploitative relationship	TCC	30	Substantiated (1) Unsubstantiated (2)	Exploitative sexual relations	N/A	Payments suspended; repatriation	United Nations pending TCC pending	Pending

Abbreviations: OIOS, Office of Internal Oversight Services; N/A, not applicable; SE, sexual exploitation; SA, sexual abuse; TCC, troop-contributing country; MC, military contingent; MO, military observer; MINUSCA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic; MINUSMA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali; MINUSTAH, United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti; MONUSCO, United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; UNFICYP, United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus; UNOCI, United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire.

[a] For United Nations investigative entities, the duration of investigation is calculated from the date of referral to the entity to the date when the Department of Field Support receives the final investigation report. For troop-contributing countries, the duration of the investigation is calculated from the date when the troop-contributing country has indicated it will investigate the matter to the date when the Department receives the final investigation report.

B. Breakdown of allegations involving military personnel, 2015

Breakdown		*Age and number of victims*	*Allegation*		*Investigation*		*Result*	
Total number of allegations	38							
Number of subjects involved	46		Sexual abuse	24	TCC	17	Substantiated	4
Number of victims involved	34	Adult victims (19)	Sexual exploitation	14	TCC and OIOS	7	Unsubstantiated	6
		Minor victims (15)	Paternity	6	OIOS	4	Pending	27
					Mission	5	N/A	1
					United Nations review[a]	4		
					For information[b]	1		

Abbreviations: OIOS, Office of Internal Oversight Services; N/A, not applicable; TCC, troop-contributing country.

[a] Information reviewed was found not to be credible enough to warrant investigation or requires further validation.

[b] Information deemed insufficient to allow for further investigation.

Annex V

A. Allegations by mission, reported to the Office of Internal Oversight Services in 2015 involving police personnel of missions supported by the Department of Field Support (as at 31 December 2015)

Nationality of personnel involved	*Category of personnel and number of subjects*	*Age and number of victims*	*Allegation*	*Allegation reported (description)*	*Investigation/ status*	*Duration of investigation (days)[a]*	*Results/outcome*	*Findings*	*Paternity established*	*Interim action*	*Final action*	*Details of action by police-contributing country*
MINUSCA												
Congo	FPU (1)	Minor (1)	SA	Sexual activity with minor	OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Repatriation	United Nations pending PCC pending	Pending
Unknown	POL (1)	Minor (1)	SA	Sexual assault	OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Pending identification of personnel involved	United Nations pending PCC pending	Pending
MINUSMA												
Unknown	POL (1)	Adult (1)	SE	Exploitative relationship	United Nations review	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Pending	United Nations pending	Pending
MINUSTAH												
Burkina Faso	POL (2)	Adult (1)	SE	Exploitative relationship	Mission	126	Unsubstantiated	No sexual contact but fraternization	N/A	None	Closed	N/A
Cameroon	POL (1)	Adult (1)	SE	Exploitative relationship (paternity)	Mission	89	Substantiated	Exploitative sexual relations	Yes	None	United Nations repatriation (1) PCC pending	Pending
Canada	POL (1)	Adult (1)	SE	Exploitative relationship (paternity)	Mission	55	Substantiated	Exploitative relationship	Yes	Prior rotation	United Nations repatriation (1) PCC administrative (1)	9 days suspension

Nationality of personnel involved	*Category of personnel and number of subjects*	*Age and number of victims*	*Allegation*	*Allegation reported (description)*	*Investigation/ status*	*Duration of investigation (days)*[a]	*Results/outcome*	*Findings*	*Paternity established*	*Interim action*	*Final action*	*Details of action by police-contributing country*
Canada	POL (1)	Adult	SE	Exploitative relationship	PCC	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Repatriation	United Nations pending PCC pending	Pending
Rwanda	POL (1)	Adult (1)	SE	Exploitative relationship (paternity)	Mission	89	Incomplete: referred to PCC, pending	Pending	Pending	None	United Nations pending PCC pending	Pending
Rwanda	FPU (1)	Adult (1)	SE	Exploitative relationship (paternity)	Mission	48	Incomplete: referred to PCC, pending	Pending	Pending	None	United Nations pending PCC pending	Pending
Rwanda	FPU (1)	Adult (1)	SE	Exploitative relationship (paternity)	Mission	48	Incomplete: referred to PCC, pending	Pending	Pending	None	United Nations pending PCC pending	Pending
MONUSCO												
Madagascar	GPP (1)	Adult (1)	SE	Exploitative relationship	OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Payments suspended	United Nations pending PCC pending	Pending
Senegal	FPU (2)	Adult (2)	SE	Transactional sex	Mission	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Payments suspended; repatriation	United Nations pending PCC pending	Pending
UNAMID												
Ghana	POL (1)	Adult (1)	SA	Sexual assault	Mission	22	Unsubstantiated	False allegation	N/A	None	Closed	N/A
UNMIL												
Germany	POL (1)	Adult (1)	SE	Exploitative relationship	Mission	52	Unsubstantiated	Complainant recanted	N/A	None	Closed	N/A

Nationality of personnel involved	Category of personnel and number of subjects	Age and number of victims	Allegation	Allegation reported (description)	Investigation/ status	Duration of investigation (days)[a]	Results/outcome	Findings	Paternity established	Interim action	Final action	Details of action by police-contributing country
UNMIT												
Unknown	POL (1)	Adult (1)	SE	Exploitative relationship	For information[b]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UNOCI												
Burundi	POL (1)	Adult (1)	SA	Sexual assault	OIOS	Pending	Pending	Pending	N/A	Payments suspended	United Nations pending PCC pending	Pending

Abbreviations: OIOS, Office of Internal Oversight Services; N/A, not applicable; SE, sexual exploitation; SA, sexual abuse; PCC, police-contributing country; FPU, formed police unit; POI , United Nations police; GPP, government-provided personnel, and in this context includes justice corrections personnel; MINUSCA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic; MINUSMA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali; MINUSTAH, United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti; MONUSCO, United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; UNAMID, African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur; UNMIL, United Nations Mission in Liberia; UNMIT, United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste; UNOCI, United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire.

[a] For United Nations investigative entities, the duration of investigation is calculated from the date of referral to the entity to the date when the Department of Field Support receives the final investigation report. For the police-contributing country, the duration of the investigation is calculated from the date when the police-contributing country has indicated it will investigate the matter to the date when the Department receives the final investigation report.

[b] Information deemed insufficient to allow for further investigation.

B. Breakdown of allegations involving police personnel, 2015

Breakdown		Age and number of victims	Allegation		Investigation		Result	
Total number of allegations	16							
Number of subjects involved	18		Sexual abuse	4	OIOS	4	Substantiated	2
Number of victims involved	16	Adult victims (14)	Sexual exploitation	12	Mission	9	Unsubstantiated	3
		Minor victims (2)	Paternity	5	PCC	1	Pending	10
					United Nations review[a]	1	N/A	1
					For information[b]	1		

Abbreviations: OIOS, Office of Internal Oversight Services; N/A, not applicable; PCC, police-contributing country.

[a] Information reviewed was found not to be credible enough to warrant investigation or requires further validation.

[b] Information deemed insufficient to allow for further investigation.